

Amend Section 83074 to read:

83074 Transportation

83074

- (a) In addition to Section 80074, the following shall apply. (Continued)

- (c) The caregiver and his/her staff are prohibited from smoking, or permitting any person from smoking a pipe, cigar or cigarette containing tobacco or any other plant in a motor vehicle that is used to transport children, regardless of when the ~~minor~~-children are present. This prohibition applies when the motor vehicle is moving or at rest.

Authority cited: Section 1530, Health and Safety Code.

Reference: Sections 1501, 1530.7, 1531, and 118948, Health and Safety Code.

Amend Section 83087 to read:

83087 Buildings and Grounds

83087

- (a) In addition to Section 80087, the following shall apply. (Continued)
- (e) Every small family home shall have one or more carbon monoxide detectors in the home that meets the standards established in Health and Safety Code Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 13260) of Part 2 of Division 12.

HANDBOOK BEGINS HERE

Health and Safety Code Section 13260 provides:

"This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2010."

Health and Safety Code Section 13261 provides:

"The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

"(a) According to the American Medical Association, carbon monoxide is the leading cause of accidental poisoning deaths in the United States. The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that carbon monoxide kills approximately 500 people each year and injures another 20,000 people nationwide.

(b) According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, a person cannot see or smell carbon monoxide. At high levels carbon monoxide can kill a person in minutes. Carbon monoxide is produced whenever any fuel, such as gas, oil, kerosene, wood, or charcoal, is burned.

(c) The State Air Resources Board estimates that every year carbon monoxide accounts for between 30 and 40 avoidable deaths, possibly thousands of avoidable illnesses, and between 175 and 700 avoidable emergency room and hospital visits.

(d) There are well-documented chronic health effects of acute carbon monoxide poisoning or prolonged exposure to carbon monoxide, including, but not limited to, lethargy, headaches, concentration problems, amnesia, psychosis, Parkinson's disease, memory impairment, and personality alterations.

(e) Experts estimate that equipping every home with a carbon monoxide device would cut accident-related costs by 93 percent. Eighteen states and a number of large cities have laws mandating the use of carbon monoxide devices.

(f) Carbon monoxide devices provide a vital, highly effective, and low-cost protection against

carbon monoxide poisoning and these devices should be made available to every home in California.

(g) The Homeowners' Guide to Environmental Hazards prepared pursuant to Section 10084 of the Business and Professions Code is an important educational tool and should include information regarding carbon monoxide. It is the intent of the Legislature that when the booklet is next updated as existing resources permit, or as private resources are made available, it be updated to include a section on carbon monoxide."

Health and Safety Code Section 13262 provides:

"(a) 'Carbon monoxide device' means a device that meets all of the following requirements:

(1) A device designed to detect carbon monoxide and produce a distinct, audible alarm.

(2) A device that is battery powered, a plug-in device with battery backup, or a device installed as recommended by Standard 720 of the National Fire Protection Association that is either wired into the alternating current power line of the dwelling unit with a secondary battery backup or connected to a system via a panel.

(3) If the device is combined with a smoke detector, the combined device shall comply with all of the following:

(A) The standards that apply to carbon monoxide alarms as described in this chapter.

(B) The standards that apply to smoke detectors, as described in Section 13113.7.

(C) The combined device emits an alarm or voice warning in a manner that clearly differentiates between a carbon monoxide alarm warning and a smoke detector warning.

(4) The device has been tested and certified, pursuant to the requirements of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) as set forth in either ANSI/UL 2034 or ANSI/UL 2075, or successor standards, by a nationally recognized testing laboratory listed in the directory of approved testing laboratories established by the Building Materials Listing Program of the Fire Engineering Division of the Office of the State Fire Marshal of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

(b) 'Dwelling unit intended for human occupancy' means a single-family dwelling, factory-built home as defined in Section 19971, duplex, lodging house, dormitory, hotel, motel, condominium, stock cooperative, time-share project, or dwelling unit in a multiple-unit dwelling unit building or buildings. "Dwelling unit intended for human occupancy" does not mean a property owned or leased by the state, the Regents of the University of California, or a local governmental agency.

(c) 'Fossil fuel' means coal, kerosene, oil, wood, fuel gases, and other petroleum or hydrocarbon products, which emit carbon monoxide as a byproduct of combustion."

Health and Safety Code Section 13263 provides:

"(a) (1) The State Fire Marshal shall develop a certification and decertification process to approve and list carbon monoxide devices and to disapprove and delist previously approved devices, if necessary. The certification and decertification process shall include consideration of effectiveness and reliability of the devices, including, but not limited to, their propensity to record false alarms. The certification and decertification process shall include a review of the manufacturer's instructions and shall ensure their consistency with building standards applicable to new construction for the relevant type of occupancy with respect to number and placement.

(2) The State Fire Marshal shall charge an appropriate fee to the manufacturer of a carbon monoxide device to cover his or her costs associated with the approval and listing of carbon monoxide devices.

(b) A person shall not market, distribute, offer for sale, or sell any carbon monoxide device in this state unless the device and the instructions have been approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal."

HANDBOOK ENDS HERE

Authority cited: Section 1530 Health and Safety Code.

Reference: Sections 1501, 1503.2, 1531,13260, 13261, 13262 and 13263 Health and Safety Code, and *"The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke": A Report of the Surgeon General (2006).*

Amend Section 84074 to read:

84074 Transportation

84074

- (a) In addition to Section 80074, the following shall apply:
- (b) The licensee and his/her staff are prohibited from smoking, or permitting any person from smoking a pipe, cigar or cigarette containing tobacco or any other plant in a motor vehicle that is used to transport children, regardless of when the ~~minor~~-children are present. This prohibition applies when the motor vehicle is moving or at rest.

Authority cited: Section 1530, Health and Safety Code.

Reference: Sections 1501, 1530.7, 1531 and 118948, Health and Safety Code.

Amend Section 84087 to read:

84087 Buildings and Grounds

84087

(a) (Continued)

(d) Every group home shall have one or more carbon monoxide detectors in the facility that meets the standards established in Health and Safety Code Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 13260) of Part 2 of Division 12.

HANDBOOK BEGINS HERE

Health and Safety Code Section 13260 provides:

"This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2010."

Health and Safety Code Section 13261 provides:

"The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) According to the American Medical Association, carbon monoxide is the leading cause of accidental poisoning deaths in the United States. The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that carbon monoxide kills approximately 500 people each year and injures another 20,000 people nationwide.

(b) According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, a person cannot see or smell carbon monoxide. At high levels carbon monoxide can kill a person in minutes. Carbon monoxide is produced whenever any fuel, such as gas, oil, kerosene, wood, or charcoal, is burned.

(c) The State Air Resources Board estimates that every year carbon monoxide accounts for between 30 and 40 avoidable deaths, possibly thousands of avoidable illnesses, and between 175 and 700 avoidable emergency room and hospital visits.

(d) There are well-documented chronic health effects of acute carbon monoxide poisoning or prolonged exposure to carbon monoxide, including, but not limited to, lethargy, headaches, concentration problems, amnesia, psychosis, Parkinson's disease, memory impairment, and personality alterations.

(e) Experts estimate that equipping every home with a carbon monoxide device would cut accident-related costs by 93 percent. Eighteen states and a number of large cities have laws mandating the use of carbon monoxide devices.

(f) Carbon monoxide devices provide a vital, highly effective, and low-cost protection against

carbon monoxide poisoning and these devices should be made available to every home in California.

(g) The Homeowners' Guide to Environmental Hazards prepared pursuant to Section 10084 of the Business and Professions Code is an important educational tool and should include information regarding carbon monoxide. It is the intent of the Legislature that when the booklet is next updated as existing resources permit, or as private resources are made available, it be updated to include a section on carbon monoxide."

Health and Safety Code Section 13262 provides:

"For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) 'Carbon monoxide device' means a device that meets all of the following requirements:

(1) A device designed to detect carbon monoxide and produce a distinct, audible alarm.

(2) A device that is battery powered, a plug-in device with battery backup, or a device installed as recommended by Standard 720 of the National Fire Protection Association that is either wired into the alternating current power line of the dwelling unit with a secondary battery backup or connected to a system via a panel.

(3) If the device is combined with a smoke detector, the combined device shall comply with all of the following:

(A) The standards that apply to carbon monoxide alarms as described in this chapter.

(B) The standards that apply to smoke detectors, as described in Section 13113.7.

(C) The combined device emits an alarm or voice warning in a manner that clearly differentiates between a carbon monoxide alarm warning and a smoke detector warning.

(4) The device has been tested and certified, pursuant to the requirements of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) as set forth in either ANSI/UL 2034 or ANSI/UL 2075, or successor standards, by a nationally recognized testing laboratory listed in the directory of approved testing laboratories established by the Building Materials Listing Program of the Fire Engineering Division of the Office of the State Fire Marshal of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

(b) 'Dwelling unit intended for human occupancy' means a single-family dwelling, factory-built home as defined in Section 19971, duplex, lodging house, dormitory, hotel, motel, condominium, stock cooperative, time-share project, or dwelling unit in a multiple-unit dwelling unit building or buildings. 'Dwelling unit intended for human occupancy' does not mean a property owned or leased by the state, the Regents of the University of California, or a local governmental agency.

(c) 'Fossil fuel' means coal, kerosene, oil, wood, fuel gases, and other petroleum or hydrocarbon products, which emit carbon monoxide as a byproduct of combustion."

Health and Safety Code Section 13263 provides:

"(a) (1) The State Fire Marshal shall develop a certification and decertification process to approve and list carbon monoxide devices and to disapprove and delist previously approved devices, if necessary. The certification and decertification process shall include consideration of effectiveness and reliability of the devices, including, but not limited to, their propensity to record false alarms. The certification and decertification process shall include a review of the manufacturer's instructions and shall ensure their consistency with building standards applicable to new construction for the relevant type of occupancy with respect to number and placement.

(2) The State Fire Marshal shall charge an appropriate fee to the manufacturer of a carbon monoxide device to cover his or her costs associated with the approval and listing of carbon monoxide devices.

(b) A person shall not market, distribute, offer for sale, or sell any carbon monoxide device in this state unless the device and the instructions have been approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal."

HANDBOOK ENDS HERE

Authority cited: Section 1530 Health and Safety Code.

Reference: Sections 1501, 1503.2, 1531, 13260, 13261, 13262, and 13263 Health and Safety Code and *"The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke": A Report of the Surgeon General (2006).*

Amend Section 86074 to read:

86074 Transportation

86074

(a) (Continued)

(1) (Continued)

(2) The licensee and his/her staff are prohibited from smoking, or permitting any person from smoking a pipe, cigar or cigarette containing tobacco or any other plant in a motor vehicle that is used to transport children, regardless of when the ~~minor~~ children are present. This prohibition applies when the motor vehicle is moving or at rest.

Authority cited: Sections 1530 and 1559.110, Health and Safety Code.

Reference: Sections 1501, 1530.7, 1531 and 118948, Health and Safety Code. Section 16522.1, Welfare and Institutions Code; and Sections 27315 and 27360, Vehicle Code.

Amend Section 86087 to read:

86087 Buildings and Grounds

86087

- (a) THPP licensees are not subject to the provisions of Section 80087. Instead, THPP licensees are subject to the following and the following shall apply:
- (g) Each approved housing model shall have one or more carbon monoxide detectors that meets the standards established in Health and Safety Code Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 13260) of Part 2 of Division 12.

HANDBOOK BEGINS HERE

Health and Safety Code Section 13260 provides:

"This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2010."

Health and Safety Code Section 13261 provides:

"The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) According to the American Medical Association, carbon monoxide is the leading cause of accidental poisoning deaths in the United States. The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that carbon monoxide kills approximately 500 people each year and injures another 20,000 people nationwide.

(b) According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, a person cannot see or smell carbon monoxide. At high levels carbon monoxide can kill a person in minutes. Carbon monoxide is produced whenever any fuel, such as gas, oil, kerosene, wood, or charcoal, is burned.

(c) The State Air Resources Board estimates that every year carbon monoxide accounts for between 30 and 40 avoidable deaths, possibly thousands of avoidable illnesses, and between 175 and 700 avoidable emergency room and hospital visits.

(d) There are well-documented chronic health effects of acute carbon monoxide poisoning or prolonged exposure to carbon monoxide, including, but not limited to, lethargy, headaches, concentration problems, amnesia, psychosis, Parkinson's disease, memory impairment, and personality alterations.

(e) Experts estimate that equipping every home with a carbon monoxide device would cut accident-related costs by 93 percent. Eighteen states and a number of large cities have laws mandating the use of carbon monoxide devices.

(f) Carbon monoxide devices provide a vital, highly effective, and low-cost protection against carbon monoxide poisoning and these devices should be made available to every home in California.

(g) The Homeowners' Guide to Environmental Hazards prepared pursuant to Section 10084 of the Business and Professions Code is an important educational tool and should include information regarding carbon monoxide. It is the intent of the Legislature that when the booklet is next updated as existing resources permit, or as private resources are made available, it be updated to include a section on carbon monoxide."

Health and Safety Code section 13262 provides:

"For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) 'Carbon monoxide device' means a device that meets all of the following requirements:

(1) A device designed to detect carbon monoxide and produce a distinct, audible alarm.

(2) A device that is battery powered, a plug-in device with battery backup, or a device installed as recommended by Standard 720 of the National Fire Protection Association that is either wired into the alternating current power line of the dwelling unit with a secondary battery backup or connected to a system via a panel.

(3) If the device is combined with a smoke detector, the combined device shall comply with all of the following:

(A) The standards that apply to carbon monoxide alarms as described in this chapter.

(B) The standards that apply to smoke detectors, as described in Section 13113.7.

(C) The combined device emits an alarm or voice warning in a manner that clearly differentiates between a carbon monoxide alarm warning and a smoke detector warning.

(4) The device has been tested and certified, pursuant to the requirements of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) as set forth in either ANSI/UL 2034 or ANSI/UL 2075, or successor standards, by a nationally recognized testing laboratory listed in the directory of approved testing laboratories established by the Building Materials Listing Program of the Fire Engineering Division of the Office of the State Fire Marshal of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

(b) 'Dwelling unit intended for human occupancy' means a single-family dwelling, factory-built home as defined in Section 19971, duplex, lodging house, dormitory, hotel, motel, condominium, stock cooperative, time-share project, or dwelling unit in a multiple-unit dwelling unit building or buildings. "Dwelling unit intended for human occupancy" does not mean a property owned or leased by the state, the Regents of the University of California, or a local

governmental agency.

(c) 'Fossil fuel' means coal, kerosene, oil, wood, fuel gases, and other petroleum or hydrocarbon products, which emit carbon monoxide as a byproduct of combustion."

Health and Safety Code Section 13263 provides:

"(a) (1) The State Fire Marshal shall develop a certification and decertification process to approve and list carbon monoxide devices and to disapprove and delist previously approved devices, if necessary. The certification and decertification process shall include consideration of effectiveness and reliability of the devices, including, but not limited to, their propensity to record false alarms. The certification and decertification process shall include a review of the manufacturer's instructions and shall ensure their consistency with building standards applicable to new construction for the relevant type of occupancy with respect to number and placement.

(2) The State Fire Marshal shall charge an appropriate fee to the manufacturer of a carbon monoxide device to cover his or her costs associated with the approval and listing of carbon monoxide devices.

(b) A person shall not market, distribute, offer for sale, or sell any carbon monoxide device in this state unless the device and the instructions have been approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal."

HANDBOOK ENDS HERE

Authority cited: Sections 1530 and 1559.110 Health and Safety Code.

Reference: Sections 1501, 1503.2, 1531,1559.110, 13260, 13261, 13262 and 13263 Health and Safety Code; and Section 16522.1 Welfare and Institutions Code and "*The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke*": A Report of the Surgeon General (2006).

Amend Section 86574 to read:

86574 Transportation

86574

- (a) The license shall ensure that all transportation provided for children in their care is provided in vehicles that are in safe operating condition and that drivers comply with all applicable laws. (Continued)

- (d) The licensee and his/her staff are prohibited from smoking, or permitting any person from smoking a pipe, cigar or cigarette containing tobacco or any other plant in a motor vehicle that is used to transport children, regardless of when the ~~minor~~ children are present. This prohibition applies when the motor vehicle is moving or at rest.

Authority cited: Sections 1530 and 1559.110, Health and Safety Code.

Reference: Sections 1501, 1516, 1530.7, 1531 and 118948, Health and Safety Code.

Amend Section 86587 to read:

86587 Building and Grounds

86587

- (a) The crisis nursery shall be clean, safe, sanitary and in good repair at all times for the safety and well-being of the children, staff, and visitors. (Continued)
- (l) Every Crisis Nursery shall have one or more carbon monoxide detectors in the facility that meets the standards established in Health and Safety Code Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 13260) of Part 2 of Division 12

HANDBOOK BEGINS HERE

Health and Safety Code Section 13260 provides:

"This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2010."

Health and Safety Code Section 13261 provides:

"The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) According to the American Medical Association, carbon monoxide is the leading cause of accidental poisoning deaths in the United States. The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that carbon monoxide kills approximately 500 people each year and injures another 20,000 people nationwide.

(b) According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, a person cannot see or smell carbon monoxide. At high levels carbon monoxide can kill a person in minutes. Carbon monoxide is produced whenever any fuel, such as gas, oil, kerosene, wood, or charcoal, is burned.

(c) The State Air Resources Board estimates that every year carbon monoxide accounts for between 30 and 40 avoidable deaths, possibly thousands of avoidable illnesses, and between 175 and 700 avoidable emergency room and hospital visits.

(d) There are well-documented chronic health effects of acute carbon monoxide poisoning or prolonged exposure to carbon monoxide, including, but not limited to, lethargy, headaches, concentration problems, amnesia, psychosis, Parkinson's disease, memory impairment, and personality alterations.

(e) Experts estimate that equipping every home with a carbon monoxide device would cut accident-related costs by 93 percent. Eighteen states and a number of large cities have laws mandating the use of carbon monoxide devices.

(f) Carbon monoxide devices provide a vital, highly effective, and low-cost protection against carbon monoxide poisoning and these devices should be made available to every home in California.

(g) The Homeowners' Guide to Environmental Hazards prepared pursuant to Section 10084 of the Business and Professions Code is an important educational tool and should include information regarding carbon monoxide. It is the intent of the Legislature that when the booklet is next updated as existing resources permit, or as private resources are made available, it be updated to include a section on carbon monoxide."

Health and Safety Code section 13262 provides:

"For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) 'Carbon monoxide device' means a device that meets all of the following requirements:

(1) A device designed to detect carbon monoxide and produce a distinct, audible alarm.

(2) A device that is battery powered, a plug-in device with battery backup, or a device installed as recommended by Standard 720 of the National Fire Protection Association that is either wired into the alternating current power line of the dwelling unit with a secondary battery backup or connected to a system via a panel.

(3) If the device is combined with a smoke detector, the combined device shall comply with all of the following:

(A) The standards that apply to carbon monoxide alarms as described in this chapter.

(B) The standards that apply to smoke detectors, as described in Section 13113.7.

(C) The combined device emits an alarm or voice warning in a manner that clearly differentiates between a carbon monoxide alarm warning and a smoke detector warning.

(4) The device has been tested and certified, pursuant to the requirements of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) as set forth in either ANSI/UL 2034 or ANSI/UL 2075, or successor standards, by a nationally recognized testing laboratory listed in the directory of approved testing laboratories established by the Building Materials Listing Program of the Fire Engineering Division of the Office of the State Fire Marshal of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

(b) 'Dwelling unit intended for human occupancy' means a single-family dwelling, factory-built home as defined in Section 19971, duplex, lodging house, dormitory, hotel, motel, condominium, stock cooperative, time-share project, or dwelling unit in a multiple-unit dwelling unit building or buildings. 'Dwelling unit intended for human occupancy' does not mean a property owned or leased by the state, the Regents of the University of California, or a local governmental agency.

(c) 'Fossil fuel' means coal, kerosene, oil, wood, fuel gases, and other petroleum or hydrocarbon products, which emit carbon monoxide as a byproduct of combustion."

Health and Safety Code Section 13263 provides:

"(a) (1) The State Fire Marshal shall develop a certification and decertification process to approve and list carbon monoxide devices and to disapprove and delist previously approved devices, if necessary. The certification and decertification process shall include consideration of effectiveness and reliability of the devices, including, but not limited to, their propensity to record false alarms. The certification and decertification process shall include a review of the manufacturer's instructions and shall ensure their consistency with building standards applicable to new construction for the relevant type of occupancy with respect to number and placement.

(2) The State Fire Marshal shall charge an appropriate fee to the manufacturer of a carbon monoxide device to cover his or her costs associated with the approval and listing of carbon monoxide devices.

(b) A person shall not market, distribute, offer for sale, or sell any carbon monoxide device in this state unless the device and the instructions have been approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal."

HANDBOOK ENDS HERE

Authority cited: Section 1530 Health and Safety Code. Reference:

Sections: 1501, 1503.2, 1516, 1531, 13260, 13261, 13262 and 13263 Health and Safety Code.

Amend Section 89374 to read:

89374 Transportation

89374

- (a) The caregiver shall ensure that persons who transport "child" use vehicles that are in safe operating condition. (Continued)
 - (1) The caregiver and his/her staff are prohibited from smoking, or permitting any person from smoking a pipe, cigar or cigarette containing tobacco or any other plant in a motor vehicle that is used to transport children, regardless of when the ~~minor~~ children are present. This prohibition applies when the motor vehicle is moving or at rest.

Authority Cited: Sections 1530 and 1530.5, Health and Safety Code; and Section 21 of Assembly Bill (AB) 1695 (Chapter 653, Statutes of 2001).

Reference: Sections 1501, 1530.7, 1531, and 118948 Health and Safety Code; and Section 362.05 Welfare and Institutions Code.

Amend Section 89387 to read:

89387 Buildings and Grounds

89387

(a) The caregiver shall provide bedrooms in the home which shall meet, at a minimum, the following requirements unless a Documented Alternative Plan (LIC 973) is approved.

(Continued)

(q) The licensee shall prohibit smoking inside the home.

(r) Smoking on the outside of the home is permitted, as long as the child is not present.

(s) Every foster family homes shall have one or more carbon monoxide detectors in the home that meets the standards established in Health and Safety Code Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 13260) of Part 2 of Division 12.

HANDBOOK BEGINS HERE

Health and Safety Code Section 13260 provides:

"This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2010."

Health and Safety Code Section 13261 provides:

"The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) According to the American Medical Association, carbon monoxide is the leading cause of accidental poisoning deaths in the United States. The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that carbon monoxide kills approximately 500 people each year and injures another 20,000 people nationwide.

(b) According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, a person cannot see or smell carbon monoxide. At high levels carbon monoxide can kill a person in minutes. Carbon monoxide is produced whenever any fuel, such as gas, oil, kerosene, wood, or charcoal, is burned.

(c) The State Air Resources Board estimates that every year carbon monoxide accounts for between 30 and 40 avoidable deaths, possibly thousands of avoidable illnesses, and between 175 and 700 avoidable emergency room and hospital visits.

(d) There are well-documented chronic health effects of acute carbon monoxide poisoning or prolonged exposure to carbon monoxide, including, but not limited to, lethargy, headaches, concentration problems, amnesia, psychosis, Parkinson's disease, memory impairment, and personality alterations.

(e) Experts estimate that equipping every home with a carbon monoxide device would cut accident-related costs by 93 percent. Eighteen states and a number of large cities have laws mandating the use of carbon monoxide devices.

(f) Carbon monoxide devices provide a vital, highly effective, and low-cost protection against carbon monoxide poisoning and these devices should be made available to every home in California.

(g) The Homeowners' Guide to Environmental Hazards prepared pursuant to Section 10084 of the Business and Professions Code is an important educational tool and should include information regarding carbon monoxide. It is the intent of the Legislature that when the booklet is next updated as existing resources permit, or as private resources are made available, it be updated to include a section on carbon monoxide."

Health and Safety Code Section 13262 provides:

"For the purposes of the chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) 'Carbon monoxide device' means a device that meets all of the following requirements:

(1) A device designed to detect carbon monoxide and produce a distinct, audible alarm.

(2) A device that is battery powered, a plug-in device with battery backup, or a device installed as recommended by Standard 720 of the National Fire Protection Association that is either wired into the alternating current power line of the dwelling unit with a secondary battery backup or connected to a system via a panel.

(3) If the device is combined with a smoke detector, the combined device shall comply with all of the following:

(A) The standards that apply to carbon monoxide alarms as described in this chapter.

(B) The standards that apply to smoke detectors, as described in Section 13113.7.

(C) The combined device emits an alarm or voice warning in a manner that clearly differentiates between a carbon monoxide alarm warning and a smoke detector warning.

(4) The device has been tested and certified, pursuant to the requirements of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) as set forth in either ANSI/UL 2034 or ANSI/UL 2075, or successor standards, by a nationally recognized testing laboratory listed in the directory of approved testing laboratories established by the Building Materials Listing Program of the Fire Engineering Division of the Office of the State Fire Marshal of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

(b) 'Dwelling unit intended for human occupancy' means a single-family dwelling, factory-built

home as defined in Section 19971, duplex, lodging house, dormitory, hotel, motel, condominium, stock cooperative, time-share project, or dwelling unit in a multiple-unit dwelling unit building or buildings. "Dwelling unit intended for human occupancy" does not mean a property owned or leased by the state, the Regents of the University of California, or a local governmental agency.

(c) 'Fossil fuel' means coal, kerosene, oil, wood, fuel gases, and other petroleum or hydrocarbon products, which emit carbon monoxide as a byproduct of combustion."

Health and Safety Code Section 13263 provides:

"(a) (1) The State Fire Marshal shall develop a certification and decertification process to approve and list carbon monoxide devices and to disapprove and delist previously approved devices, if necessary. The certification and decertification process shall include consideration of effectiveness and reliability of the devices, including, but not limited to, their propensity to record false alarms. The certification and decertification process shall include a review of the manufacturer's instructions and shall ensure their consistency with building standards applicable to new construction for the relevant type of occupancy with respect to number and placement.

(2) The State Fire Marshal shall charge an appropriate fee to the manufacturer of a carbon monoxide device to cover his or her costs associated with the approval and listing of carbon monoxide devices.

(b) A person shall not market, distribute, offer for sale, or sell any carbon monoxide device in this state unless the device and the instructions have been approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal."

HANDBOOK ENDS HERE

Authority cited: Sections 1530.5 and 115926 Health and Safety Code; and Section 21 of Assembly Bill (AB) 1695 (Chapter 653, Statutes of 2001).

Reference: Sections 1501, 1501.1, 1503.2, 1530, 1531, 1531.4, 115921, 115922(a), 115923, 13260, 13261, 13262 and 13263 Health and Safety Code; Sections 361.2(j)-(j)(1)(B), 361.2(j)(2), 362.04, 11403, 13260, 16001.9 and 17710, Welfare and Institutions Code, Commercial Practices and 16 C.F.R. Section 1513.6.